Training

Grounded language understanding: Speakers: From the world to language

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CS224u: Natural language understanding







Color describer: Task formulation and data

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Color	Utterance
	green
	purple
	grape
	turquoise
	moss green
	pinkish purple
	light blue grey
	robin's egg blue
	british racing green
	baby puke green

























































Task

Training

- The Encoder and Decoder could have more hidden layers. We would expect the layer counts to match to facilitate the hand-off between Encoder and Decoder, though pooling or copying might work too.
 - It seems very common at present for researchers to tie the embedding and classifier parameters (Press and Wolf 2017)

Design choices

• During training, one might drop teacher forcing a small percentage of the time to encourage the model to explore.

Color describer of Monroe et al. (2016)



Related tasks

Non-linguistic representation \Rightarrow Language

- Image captioning
- Scene description
- Visual Question Answering (Image + Question-text ⇒ Answer-text)
- Instruction giving (State \Rightarrow Language)
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References I

- Brian McMahan and Matthew Stone. 2015. A Bayesian model of grounded color semantics. Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics, 3:103–115.
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- Ofir Press and Lor Wolf. 2017. Using the output embedding to improve language models. In Proceedings of the 15th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Volume 2, Short Papers, pages 157–163, Valencia, Spain. Association for Computational Linguistics.